tion, the power to regulate commerce is given, as being to levy taxes, and that seems to be its natural place .as abridging the rights of the Staes on that subject; home, instead of upon those who denounce us as levying duties on imports or exports, had the Constitu-

sary to pursue the argument further.

"I may therefore safely assume, that, according to the true construction of the Constitution, the power granted to Congress to regulate commerce did not in had they not been expressly prohibited.

"They are expressly prohibited from laying any duty on imports or exports, except what may be absoluteing power over commerce is restrained, but no farther. a duty on imports or a tonage duty, for these alone are

articles of jewelry, not manufactured in this State, out imported into it. Upon this the question has been made, whether a tax on articles imported into it. State, or on the dealing in them, or a law requiring State, or on the dealing in them, or a law requiring to the purchase of a license to deal in them, or a law requiring to the purchase of a license to deal in them, or a law requiring that the grant of the purchase of a license to deal in them, or a law requiring that the grant of the purchase of a license to deal in them, or a law requiring that the grant of the purchase of a license to deal in them, or a law requiring that the positions of the Constitution of the United States, that "no State shall lay any imposts, or which may be found within the unitarity and injustice, not to mention the grant of the purchase of a license to deal in them, or a law requiring that these western traffic built of the purchase of a license to deal in them, or a law requiring that these western traffic built of the purchase of a license to deal in them, or a law requiring that these western traffic built of the purchase of a license to deal in them, or a law requiring that these western traffic built of the purchase of a license to deal in them, or a law requiring that the political sovereign to the opinions of taxes, and to those who distributed this transition of the corresponding increase of taxes, and to those who distributed the political sovereign to the opinions of the constraint to the provisions of the Constitution of the grant trade of a State is not meant to be included to disclete this mornions. The boundary and any may way within the regulating power of the constraint to a scene of the constraint to a deal at ordel at the dealing to their order. The boundary and any may way within the purchase of a State is not meant to be provided by microal trade of a State is not meant to be provided to tax every sort. The southern States, and with the political sovereign to the provided that the boundary and any may way wit States, and with the Indian tribes."

cessity of presenting any original views of their own. It seems to be fully decided by the opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in McCullock vs. negroes, be permitted to decoy us into ambush, bill was constitutional or not, it was enough for him general power of a State, to tax persons or property within her jurisdiction, yet, that the restriction, upon a fair construction ceased, whenever the goods imported casy to say how far the restriction encroached on the mass of property of the State. A tax on the sale in bulk by the importer, denies the free privilege of making such incorporation; but when once made, the king such incorporation; but when once made, the restriction ceases, and the unshackled power of taxa-tion commences. As examples of such incoproration, they are already out of business, finding we suprestriction ceases, and the unshackled power of taxataxation, the following instances are stated by the lated zeal. Chief Justice, as being undeniable. If the importer sell the goods, and thereby uses the privilege purchased by the import duty; or if he breaks up his packages and travel with the goods, as a pedler; or, if he keep a particular article, as a piece of plate or jewelry, for which a tax is imposed, as by auction. In each of these cases, the right of the State to tax, is deemed undeniable; because it is a necessary power, and to be interfered with so far only as the principle, on which pleted, the prohibitions of the constitution, applies. That principle is, that the right of importation is acquired barely in the right to bring the goals into the country, but also to mix them, when here, with the mass of property by a sale at wholesale. But when thus mixed, lanta to Chattanooga, completed, the right of the important diest not pass to his assigner, nor does the larger account to him exaction on a first of the larger account to him exaction on a first of the larger account to him exaction on a first of the larger account to him exaction on a first of the larger account to nor does the little rexemption lipes taxation on a first safe albert to the goods upon a reside. Nay, who the importer continue to be the owner, the goods had been South-western, in progress, the importer continue to be the owner, the grows here come amalgamental with the other goods of the State.

by either being withdrawn from the market, as subby being offered for sale in small paycels, or in a pecufor manner, as by auction, by hanking, or otherwise ton, in progress,

Our own Supreme Court affirms the same doc- Washington, in progress, trine in 3d Smedes & Marshall's Reports, p. 586-7, in an opinion delivered by Judge Sharkey. The Court in this case says :

"Lastly, is the ordinance in violation of the Constilation of the United States, because it authorizes the tevy of a tax on produce imported by a citizen of anwithin the meaning of the Constitution of the United the Central, Georgia, Macon and Western, and Wesother State! This tax is not "an impost or duty" States. It is probable that the prohibition in the 10th tern and Atlantic Roads, the Rome Branch and the States. It is propable that the promotion in the 10th section of the first article of the Constitution has refthese Chief Justice Marshall remarked, that when the importer has so acted with the thing imported, that it has become mixed up and incorporated with the completed during the summer, or behave a chance of being raised a notch higher. Hence, Georgia will for the Augusta branch, and has become sub-incitive character, as an import, and has become sub-incitive character in the constitution to abandon any right of adopted the constitution to abandon any rig ject to the taxing power of the State. Brown vs. in active operation, and 171 miles more in rapid prog-State of Maryland, 12 Wheat, 419. This ordinance ress toward completion. imposed no tax for the privilege of introducing the article, but a tax on the amount of sales. The power of a State to tax the merchandise of its own citizens, has tem of internal improvement been better illustrated never been questioned, nor can it be. When a citizen than in Georgia. sary for the merchant to claim a residence in some navigable rivers. other State, and the power of the State would be at

who have property in the State look to the government for its security, and for the means of enforcing contracts in regard to it. What the State thus protects and regulates, it has the right to tax. This pow-

and they might, consequently, have exercised it by "dealers in human flesh," and exalt themselves tion contained no promotion upon the subject. This prohibition, then, is an exception from the acknowlpromotion, then, is an exception from the edged power of the States to levy taxes, not from the loss to find it out. We are inclined to think that the "With such authorities to support me, so clearly and explicitly stating the doctrine, it cannot be neceswould be quite as available to make Southern dance will be large, and that the ball which has been to give warning by proclamation, before calling out the hibition upon them not to tax exports or imports. Northern friends in the South. We have heretofore expressed the opinion that

any degree abridge the power of taxation in the States; the November Convention should consider and mathe merchandise brought into their ports and harbors ture this policy of State action, and direct the Legby the authority and under the regulation of Congress, islature in its application, so as to make it available at home as well as abroad for the benefit of our citizens. Available at home by direct protection ly necessary for executing their inspection laws, and and encouragement to our own people, acting as a also from laying any tonage duty. So far, their tax- bounty or premium to all industrial pursuits .-Available abroad by omitting to make enemies the is a tax upon commerce, or the instrument or vehicle beneficiaries of our produce and labor, and the of commerce, it furnishes no objection to it unless it is recipients of patronage and business, which might The trace of the part of the second of the s twenting the equation of the Court heid, what the over the public mind, evincing itself in the cownot imposing a vex upon isomerant dealers in jewel- ardly inclusion to submit to acknowledged wrong. ra, le mus repugnant to the Constitution of the U. Not an advocate of the Union policy Stouth, eith-States, although the jewelry may have been im- er public or private-whether conventions, newsported from another State. The Chief Justice papers, or private individuals—has ever to our failure was complete, and his composure was sadly disturbed by questions put to him by sundry members, some doubt as to the power of the States, we have heretotore intimated States, we have heretotore intimated States, no less than from abroad. (See cases before States, no less than from abroad. (See cases before disturbed by questions put to him by sundry members, some doubt as to the power of the States to pass of the states of th which is of more importance, as it involves an inquiry into the power of the legislature to impose the tax, either on merchants or pedlars. The words of the either on merchants or pedlars. The words of the second section are, "that every person who shall peddie in any county, goods not of the growth or manufacture of this State, or any wooden clocks, or the are in any county, goods not of the growth or manuscripted and should not disturbed and should not disturbed. the manufacture of this State, or jewelry, which machinement of the vast region from which the compromise bills connery or clock shall be manufactured of materials, have expelled her citizens and their slave property.

In the first place, let it be understood, that whatever to interdist the States, totally incompatible with the exercise the States, totally incompatible with the exercise the States, totally incompatible with foreign nations, and among passage.

In the first place, let it be understood, that whatever to interdist the States, totally incompatible with the exercise the States, totally incompatible with foreign nations, and among passage.

State, shall pay a tax of twenty dollars." The case State, shall pay a tax of twenty dollars." The case states that the articles retailed by the plaintiff, were articles of jewelry, not manufactured in this State but

For the Southern Standard.

Messrs. Chapman & Smith—Gentlemen: The following statement taken from the Savannah Republican his own use; or if he sell in a peculiar manner, on will show what progress Georgia has made and is still making in her Rail-road enterprize : 1.—Central Road from Savannah to Macon, com-

2.—Georgia Road from Augusta to Atlanta, completed

3.—Macon and Western Road from Ma-4.-Western and Atlantic Road from At-

8 .- Milledgeville road from Gordon to Mil-9.—Eaton Road from Milledgeville to Ea-

10 -Wikes Road from Double Wells to 11 .- Athens Branch from Union Point, to Athens, complete 12.-Burke Road from 80 miles station on Central road to Augusta, in progress, 13 .- Branch from Kingston to Rome, 17

Total completed and in progress, From this, it appears that Georgia has in operation

The State of Mississippi—reported in 12th Smedes & Marshall, p. 456—Judge Clayton, in delivering of six delivering of si The State of Mississippi—reported in 12th Smedes & Marshall, p. 456—Judge Clayton, in delivering the opinion of the Court, declares—

"Every government has the unquestionable right raise a revenue for its support by taxation upon the property within its limits. It is indispensable to its existence, and is the price paid for protection. Those who have property in the State look to the government for its security, and for the means of enforcing who have property in the State look to the government for its security, and for the means of enforcing and the state of the fact.

The St. Louis Vnion, commenting upon Mr. Foote's cocount of the Union party he is so busy forming, as account of the Union party he is so busy forming, as account of the Union party he is so busy forming, as account of the Union party he is so busy forming, as account of the Union party he is so busy forming, as account of the Union party he is so busy forming, as account of the Union party he is so busy forming, as account of the Union party he is so busy forming, as account of the Union party he is so busy forming, as account of the Union party he is so busy forming, as account of the Union party he is so busy forming, as account of the Union party he is so busy forming, as actor of the Union party he is so busy forming, as actor of the Union party he is so busy forming, as actor of the Union party he is so busy forming, as actor of the Union party he is so busy forming, as actor of the Union party he is so busy forming, as actor of the Union party he is so busy forming, as actor of the Union party he is so busy forming, as actor of the Union party he is so busy forming, as actor of the Union party he is so busy forming, as actor of the Union party he is so busy forming, as actor of the Union party he is so busy forming, as actor of the Union party he is so busy forming, as actor of the Union party he is so busy forming, as actor of the Union party he is so busy forming, as actor of the Union party he is so busy forming, as actor of the Union

and separate power from the regulation of commerce; and separate power from the regulation of commerce; and the right of taxation in the States remaining over ablect where it before existed, with the exception only of those expressly prohibited.

This construction, as given by the Federalist, was recognized as the true one, and affirmed by this court, in the case of Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wheat. 201.—

The fact that every semilated have been constructed, has in the case of Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wheat. 201.—

The fact that every semilated have been constructed, has in the case of Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wheat. 201.—

The fact that every semilated have been constructed, has in the case of Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wheat. 201.—

The fact that every semilated have been constructed, has in the case, and what legis of the public mind may be turn-discussing the promise of the most spandidly decorated with the very subject. Where it before existed, with the exception of the sex spendidly decorated with the very seminated to the laboring and into O Bonnea's Condition to what may be remined to the subject of the facts in the case, and what legis of the President for the facts in the case, and what legis of the public mind may be turn-discussing the public of the facts in the case, and what legis of the President for the facts in the case, and what legis of the public mind may be turn-discussing the proposition of commerce; and every subject was promised to the lation was necessary "to more vigorously execute the lation was necessary "to more vigorously execute the subject was plant O Bonnea's Condition to what may be remained to the lation was necessary "to more vigorously execute the lation was necessary "to more vigorousl industrial classes of citizens, as well as a prudent, been greatly benefitted thereby, and no one instance been greatly benefitted thereby. The passage upon this subject is so clear and forcible, that I quote the words used in the opinion of the court, which was delivered by Chief Justice Marshall.

"In a separate clause,' he says, 'of the enumera-The evening passed very agreeably, and the General retired highly gratified with the warm and generous retired highly grat —why we cannot manufacture our own cotton, tan produce, merchandise and trade as almost any other over leading to the state and people are disloyal; after emigrants have landed and are on the state and people are disloyal; after emigrants have landed and are on the state and people are disloyal; reason in the character or condition of our people want of increased facilities for the transportation of not to force, to overthrow it. —why we cannot manufacture our own conton, can produce, merchands and trace as almost any other order in which the several States stand in point of poor own leather, grow our own wool, import discountry, which ought to stimulate every one section of country or sec its construction.

pushed forward with proper energy, and in the right militia, in case of resistance to the laws. That would JAMES WHITFIELD.

Columbus, March 7th, 1851.

From our Washington Correspondent. Washington, D. C., Feb'ry 27th, 1851. Considerable legislation has been done by Congress since my last, as doubtless you will have perceived by

trines and measures, of which we are humble ad-

Some personal remarks were made during the discus- nial. as will make the imported articles subjects of State pose no disunionists on whom to feast their simusion, by Mr. Stanly, of N. C., and Mr. Inge of Ala. mer, and other Southern men had given to the bill, ex-The latter, in reference to the support which the forpressed his astonishment,—as, even if it were free from constitutional objections, by far the most of the appropriations would go to strengthen and enrich the North, and correspondingly to enlarge and extend the power therefore, did not, in the opinion of Mr. Hamilton, of the Federal Government, now mainly wielded by Mr. Madison, and Mr. Jay, prohibit the States the highest of the land, which I attained without the of the rederal Government, now mainly wielded by the Madison, and Mr. Jay, promote the base the highest of the lane, which is acrifice of my principles or my independence. Duscriftee of my principles or my independence of my principles or my independence. Duscriftee of my principles or my independence of my principles or my principles or my independence of my principles or my independence of my principles or my independenc the cause of the North the cause of the Union, replied into their own territories. It did not apply to the ring the whole of this long pilgrimage, I have been the cause of the North the cause of the Union, replied that it was the fault of the Southern members that there were not more appropriations in the bill for the South, and charged Mr. Inge with having "little sense, and less and less and charged Mr. Inge with having "little sense, and less and less and less and less and less are subject where charity." Mr. Inge denounced the charge as "base," and the maker of it "a blackguard." Mr. S. rejoined it before existed, with the exception only of those that Mr. I. had "proved himself a blackguard." Then capabiled the sub-

Mr. Jeff. Davis recently offered a resolution, modifiing that under which the "Union" and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of government, and "Intelligencer" that it is essential to the existence of some of his new made friends, moved to lay it on the ta-

Scott as near the Commander-in-Chief as possible, general government, and its restriction on the Scott as near the Commander-in-Chief as possible, general government, and its restriction on the New Jersey U. S. Senator.—Trenton, Feb. 19, P. without actually displacing Mr. Fillmore before his States, more will be presented hereafter; but in M.—After fifteen unsuccessful ballotings, to-day, for the leaving may well be towards. than in Georgia."

The rich harvests now being gathered by the people of Georgia, from the completion of their Rail-roads, would be realized by the people of Mississippi from the construction of the Rail-roads, when that is done, the same pretext will exist for the construction of the Rail-roads, and when that is done, the same pretext will exist for the construction of the Rail-roads, and when that is done, the same pretext will exist for the construction of the Rail-roads, and when that is done, the same pretext will exist for the construction of the Rail-roads, and when that is done, the same pretext will exist for the construction of the Rail-roads, and when that is done, the same pretext will exist for the construction of the Rail-roads, and the States, as the general government has ample to doubt, the leaning may well be towards all cases of doubt, the leaning may well be towards all should be exempted from the operation of State laws.
This position, carried to its utmost extent, would defeat the power of the States over all sales of mer
feat the power of the States over all sales of mertest the power of the States over all sales of merchandise within its territory; it would only be neceschandise within its territory; it would only be neceschandise within its territory; it would only be necesits connection with other Rail-roads, branch roads and
course it must be for General—Commander-in-Chief:

The States may therefore, and do frequently,
into the Convention. He had previously voted for
course it must be for General—Commander-in-Chief:

The States may therefore, and tonage
its connection with other Rail-roads, branch roads and
course it must be for General—Commander-in-Chief: navigable rivers.

A few years since the Directors of the Georgia

A few years since the Directors of the Georgia

The States may unerefore, and do frequently, into the Convention. He had previously voted for the constitutional office of the President; the place the constitutional office of the Convention. He had previously voted for the convention of the Convention. He had previously voted for the convention of the Convention. He had previously voted for the convention of the Convention of the Convention. He had previously voted for the convention of th A new years since the Directors of the Georgia and voted for Dayton. All is excitement in Trenton.

In the case of The Bank of the United States vs.

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stantive and distinct from each other, and so places them in the enumerations it contains. The power of in the public roads or in the public roads, or them in the enumerations it contains. The power of imposing duties on imports is classed with the power to levy taxes, and that seems to be its natural place.—

The power of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction of the Mobile and Obio Rail-road few will down by the construction goods we need, and in fact live by mutually trading with, and depending upon each other at home instead of upon those who denounce us as It is gratifying to witness the growing interest manabove us, while we meanly submit to seek social above us, while we meanly submit to seek social ifested by the citizens of Columbus, and the county prisonment, and prohibiting the use of her jails for his

make your power a little too dangerous for liberty, Mr.

President.

HONESTUS.

From the New York Globe. Slave Non-intercourse Laws and the Domestic Slave Trade.

Much has been said in the south by statesmen, who, with laudable intentions, have desired to ar- defence. The Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. rest the Anti-Slavery agitation at the north—concerning the power of certain States to tax the pro-McLane, of Md., reported a bill appropriating some ducts of other States. Much has been said liketwo and a quarter millions for river and harbor im- wise in the Abolition papers in favor of Congress construction, a power in Congress, to prohibit the comport blacks! provements, and, with a decided majority in its favor, interposing to stop the migration of slaves from one ing into the States of others than slaves or of mere he managed to get it under way, and it was finally passed and sent to the Senate. McLane opened up the granted at the north, that any Law of a southern though it never has been exercised as to others permanent than a professed disciple of the republican party of the be a palpable violation of the Constitution. It has not only that Congress we have a palpable violation of the Constitution. than a professed disciple of the republican party of the strict construction school. He endeavored, however, to show that the bill was in accordance with the principles held by the democratic Presidents, and by the party in the campaigns of 1830, '40 and '44, but his party in the campaigns of 1830, '40 and '44, but his States. In relation to State Laws taxing products failure was complete, and his composure was sadly from other States, we have heretofore intimated 1808; and this, as to their admission from neighboring

the purchase of a needed of a needed of a needed of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, that "no State shall lay any imposts," the South is compelled to hear Shall the sleeping energies of our people never which to their domestic institutions when the Constitution was formed, until a State shall please to alter them. When the Constitution was formed, it was done to their domestic institutions when the Constitution was formed, until a State shall please to alter them. When the Constitution was formed, it was done to their domestic institutions when the Constitution was formed, until a State shall please to alter them. When the Constitution was formed, it was done them. When the Constitution was formed, it was done to their domestic institutions when the Constitution was formed, until a State shall please to alter them. When the Constitution was formed, it was done to the domestic institution was formed, until a State shall please to alter them. When the Constitution was formed, it was done them. When the Constitution was formed, it was done to the domestic institution was formed, until a State shall please to alter them. When the Constitution was formed, it was done to the domestic institution was formed to the country where published and 5 to 25c. and that "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

Shall the sleeping energies of our people never ted of any constitutional scruples against protective are devised at the north to restrain the aggressions to quarter postage, otherwise according to the distance; tri-weekly papers 4 times greater; letter postage to be tri-weekly papers 4 times greater; letter postage to be stead of complaining of its exercise for such purpo
Shall the sleeping energies of our people never ted of any constitutional scruples against protective are devised at the north to restrain the aggressions by States in which slavery existed; not likely to be stead of complaining of its exercise for such purpo
The western representation furnish a large share of stead of complaining of its exercise for such purpo
States, and with the Indian tribes."

The western representation furnish a large share of stead of complaining of its exercise for such purpo
The western representation furnish a large share of stead of complaining of its exercise for such purpo
States, and with the Indian tribes." merce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

"Upon this question, the Court is not under the necessity of presenting any original views of their own."

"Upon this question, the Court is not under the necessity of presenting any original views of their own."

"The western and the several of the Anti-Slavery agitators, we do not doubt. In of the Anti-Slavery agitators, w ted: he "did'nt care a d-d," he said, "whether the ted: he advocated to the said, the said, "whether the ted to th intolerable grievances inflicted by one portion of changed by a State itself, was the recognized condition the confederacy on another.

we rejoice to say that cheering intelligence greets us on all sides, of the progress of the modwords of the Constitution must necessarily be understood in a limited sense; and that although it was not casey to say how far the restriction encroached on the

persons and property within their respective juris-

Chief Justice Taney said: But it has always been held that the power to regulate commerce does not give to Congress the power to tax tt, nor prohibit the States from taxing it in their own ports, and within their own ju-

The grant of the power to regulate commerce,

are paid seven dollars and a half a column for publishing the Senate's proceedings, so as to restrict them to They are acknowledged and assented to by all. It would seem that the relinquishment of such a pow-written-out after-thoughts of the Senators, and limit the quantity and improve the quality, of the debates— less chaff to the grain. A listener to the speeches of some of the Senators, would scarcely recognize them the actual reports. The effect would be to exclude the some of the Senators, would scarcely recognize them interested in retaining it undiminished, that comin print,—so different is the written from the spoken munity has a right to insist that its abandonment speech. But Mr. Clay, impelled doubtless by a commendable regard for the convenience and reputation of liberate purpose of the State to abandon it does nority will be first among the foremost in sustaining

practice has crept into the army of bestowing brevet commissions on officers for certain real or supposed

The State of Mississippi—reported in 12th Smedes

The State of Mississippi—reported in 12th Smed

It is urged, however, in reply to what has just been said, that as the power to regulate commerce, and the right to levy taxes, are distinct and subloss to find it out. We are inclined to think that the project, and at the meeting proposed to be neld on nion of the President, as developed in his answer to nion of the President, as developed in his as developed i

preme Court of the United States will sustain the unlimited right of the States, to tax all commodities within As such taxation will be borne by the consumers' there The president approves the judgment. is no danger of any State resorting to it, except in self-

Judge Woodbury says :

In the first place, let it be understood, that whatev- great.

and can have no other foundation. case, it was held, that an act, requiring the importer of goods from a foreign nation, to pay a tax for a li-

hopeless task. That even if Congress were to pass an pronounce such an act unconstitutional and void. The

What the South must Depend Upon. This is explained in the following paragraph from a

men read, and profit by his injunction : "I have lived almost fourscore years; I have passed through every grade of life, from that of a poor boy, self-educated and self-dependent, to a station among this they will preserve themselves and the Union. All

The election returns already received, indicate the The Charleston Mercury makes this classification Whole number of Delegates,

Opposed to separate State action The Mercury states, that of the 40 opposed to State action, not one can be called a submissionist, that all are in favor of some mode of redress, and that the mi-

Such has heretofore been the language of this The time of the meeting of the Convertion devolves court, and I can see nothing in the power granted upon the Governor. It is more than probable, it will to Congress to regulate commerce that shows a not convene for some months to come. If Congress

New Jersey U. S. Senator.—Trenton, Feb. 19, P.

Madison, and Mr. Jay, prohibit the States from laying imposts and duties upon imports brought into their terthe custody of twelve federal officers, is creating some general government, ) is vital to the States and still general government, ) is vital to the States and still the custody of twelve federal officers, is creating some general government, ) is vital to the States and still general government, ) is vital to the States and still the custody of twelve federal officers, is creating some general government, ) is vital to the States and still general government, ) is vital to the States and still the custody of twelve federal officers, is creating some general government, ) is vital to the States and still general government, ) is vital to the States and still the custody of twelve federal officers, is creating some general government, ) is vital to the States and still general government, ) is vital to the States and still the custody of twelve federal officers, is creating some general government, ) is vital to the States and still present, trusting that the public mind may be turned to its examination as an independent policy.

Mr. Clay, in hot haste, moved a resolution calling on the following authorities: McCulloch vs. Magrand anniversary ball at O'Donnell's Coliscum, near tyland, 4 Wheaton, 317-415; Gibbons vs. Ogden, tyland, 4 Wheaton, 317-415; Gibbons vs. Ogden, the President for the facts in the case, and what legister the President for the facts in the case, and what l

20 Michigan, 21 Connecticut. 22 New-Hampshire, 6 Tennessee, 23 Vermont, 7 Kentucky, 24 Wisconsin, 8 Massachusetts, 25 Arkansas, 9 Georgia, 26 Texas, 10 North Carolina, 27 Iowa, Il Illinois. 28 California, 12 Alabama, 29 Rhode Island. 13 Missouri, 30 Delaware, 14 South Carolina, 31 Florida. 15 Maine. 16 Mississippi,

SENTENCE OF COMMODORE JONES .- It is stated that their respective jurisdictions, whether they be of foreign the verdict of the Court Martial upon Commodore T. production, imported by another State, and subsequent- Ap. Catesby Jones is disclosed. He is suspended for ly brought into the State taxing them, or whether they five years; half that time without pay, chiefly for specbe products fabricated or produced in another State. ulating with the public money in California gold dust.

The Legislature of Iowa, has passed a law prohibit-In relation to any power in Congress, to admit or ing the emigration of negroes, and requiring them to preclude from admission, into the States, any persons, leave the State upon three days notice of the law, unludge Woodbury says:

It would be not a little extraordinary to imply by the sincere love which the abolitionists have for the

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

Louisville, Feb. 27, 1851. The Atlantic Steamer, Europa, arrived at N. York to-day, bringing Liverpool dates to the 15th instant. Corros had declined \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( \frac{1}{2} \) d. since the sailing of the Baltic, (18th inst.) Sales of the week ending the 13th,

Gov. A. V. Brown being in the chair, and nominated unanimously, the present incumbent, Gen. Wm. Trous-

FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25. A few minutes past 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a great portion of our town was laid in ruins, by a storm which swept everything before it. The loss of life is

Messrs. Stanley and Inge went out to fight a duel at

this dull and declining position, our factors, during the in the Constitution for the national Union. It has that, We commend to all Abolition and Anti-Slavery agact for its abolition, that the Supreme Court would but few orders were received and the sales quite small.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A. E. Love is a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Lowndes County. Election November next.

WE are authorized to announce Daniel Willvember next.

The State of Mississippi. DISTRICT CHANCERY COURT OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, HELD AT COLUMBUS - AT RULES.

the people of the South have now nothing to depend on for John R. Hampton, is a non-resident of the State of the people of the South nave not nothing to their future safety but united action in self-defence. By Mississippi, and resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be exeother hopes are idle; all other expedients, but daggers cuted upon him; it is therefore ordered, that unless the followed—out of doors—u challenge from Mr. Inge—of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Billings vs. turned against their own bosoms. They must assert turned against their own bosoms. They must assert turned against their own bosoms. They must assert turned against their own protect themselves for they have no followed—out of doors—u challenge from Mr. Inge—
of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Billings vs.
to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Columna hostile meeting—an exchange of shots without data the Providence Bank, in 4 Pet. 531, where speakthe providence Bank, in 4 Pet. 531, where speakthe providence Bank, in 4 Pet. 531, where speakthe providence Bank in 4 Pet. 531, where speakthe provide the homes of the people, and must be quenched now or nev-

> town of Columbus, weekly for one month. A true copy from the minutes. W. W. LESTER, CLERK MURRAY & DAENEY, Comp'ts Solicitors. 6:5t Printer's fee \$11,50. March 8, 1851.

crdered that a copy of this order be inserted in the "Southern Standard," a newspaper published in the

Notice. To all persons interested in the estate of Locky Wood, de-VOU are hereby notified that pursuant to an order of the Probate Court of Lowndes county, Mississippi, I will, as guardian of said decedent, at the April

Term, 1851, of said court, present my final account for JAMES DAVIS, March 8, 1851. 6:3t Guardian for Locky Wood. New Dry Goods Stere.

WM. B. WEAVER. JNO. N. MULLIN. ISAAC WILLSAMS. WEAVER, MULLIN & CO., (No. 25, St. Francis Street,)

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Fancy Dry Good. MOBILE, ALABAMA. February 15, 1851. HARRISON & MATTHEWS,

Atternies and Counsellors at Law, COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, WILL practice law in the several co

W sing the sixth Judicial District, and the High Court f Errors and Appeals at Jackson. Columbus, Jan. 29, 1851.